

CORONATION NUMBER

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MONTREAL

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1902



HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII. AS COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF THE 10th HUSSARS.

(Illustrated London News.)



THE CROWNING OF EDWARD I.

Edward I. was crowned with Queen Eleanor, Sunday, August, 19, 1274, at Westminster, by Robert Kilwardby, Archbishop of Canterbury.



THE SECOND OBLATION BY EDWARD II

Crowned with Queen Isabella, on Shrove Sunday, February 25, 1305, at Westminster, by the Bishop of Winchester. Edward II. offered a golden figure of a pilgrim, a conceit suggested by the legend of the Confessor's ring.



THE INVESTITURE OF EDWARD III.
WITH THE PALLIUM.

Coronation on Candlemas Day, 1327, at Westminster, by Walter Reynolds, Archbishop of Canterbury.



THE EXHORTATION ADDRESSED TO EDWARD IV.
Crowned on St. Peter's Day, June 29, 1461, at Westminster, by Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury.

(Illustrated London News.)

The Early Edwards.

One thousand and one years ago, the first of the Early Edwards, who was the son of King Alfred the Great, came to the throne; the millenary celebration of which event was held at Winchester in October, 1901, when the statue of King Alfred, by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, was unveiled by Lord Rosebery. Of the line of Anglo-Saxon kings previous to the Norman Conquest, three bore the royal name of Edward; namely, Edward the Elder, son of King Alfred, who succeeded his father A. D. 901, Edward the Martyr, son of Edgar, who ascended the throne A. D. 975, and Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred, whose reign began in 1042. William of Normandy landed in England in 1066, and founded the new line of kings which has occupied the British throne ever since.

With Edward VII, a new dynasty begins, for the Guelph or Hanoverian family ends in Queen Victoria. The new dynasty which His Majesty represents, will be known as that of Saxe-Cobourg, after his father.



The Coronation of Edward VII. and Alexandra.

The ceremonial prescribed for the coronation of English sovereigns, has been guarded with the most jealous conservation, and has been preserved almost intact through religious reform and political revolutions. Some minor changes, however, have from time to time crept into the ritual, and have immediately become precedents, and this, no doubt, will be the case with the alterations which have been introduced at the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

Immediately on the accession of a sovereign, the preparations for the coronation can be held to have begun,

although the actual ceremony may be at a distance of eighteen months, as in the present instance, or may take place within nine days, as in the case of Henry III. The monarch's earliest act of state, at his first meeting with his Privy Council, is to sign a declaration for the security of the Church of Scotland. He is then, with as little delay as possible, proclaimed in London at three stated places, and throughout the dominions.

Should he meet his parliament before the coronation, he will there make the declaration under the Test Act, which he would otherwise make at his coronation.

The next important proclamation is that of the coronation, the date being then fixed or left open, according to convenience. At the same time, the sovereign announces the appointment of a Court of Claims, to inquire into the right of those who petition to perform services at the ceremony. — From the Illustrated London News' Record of the Coronation.



Waiting.

("It was estimated that there were about ten thousand watchers outside Buckingham Palace.")

Be hushed, proud notes of revelry—
Be still, fair city all bedight—
For see, beneath the midnight sky
Who keep the palace guard to-night!
Ten thousand silent people wait
The next dread writing on the gate.

Oh, is it life — or is it death —
That in this awful hour will win?
Thou only know'st, upon Whose breath
We trembling hang, without, within.—
Jehovah! — King of kings! — we wait
Thy writing on the palace gate.

—L. B. WALFORD, in Westminster Budget.



The Sun Life of Canada is
"Prosperous and Progressive."

To a Young Man about to Marry.

A young man sent to Edward Bok, the editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, the following question :

"What have you to say, squarely and fairly, to a young man of twenty-nine who is about to marry?"

Mr. Rok's answer in part is given below :

The first essential I would urge upon a young man just entering married life, is the importance of assuring his life for the benefit of his wife. No matter how considerate a husband may be of his wife when he is at her side and able to provide for her, he cannot afford to lose sight of the future. I know it is not easy, nor perhaps is it natural, for a young man just entering the state of married life, to think, at its very outset, of its earthly dissolution. But, nevertheless, all the elements of love, consideration and foresight come in to make this step the wisest one which a young man can take. Making provision for the future of those we love, is one of the highest things we are capable of doing in this world. It is the ordinary and not the wise man, who simply thinks of the present. But we are a bit larger and wiser when with the present we think of the future that lies beyond. Many a woman has been lovingly cared for by her husband while he was with her, only to awaken heartbroken some day with the double grief of the taking away of her husband and the support of herself and her children. A man cannot control the former, but he can avoid the latter. Many a woman has gone through tortures of suffering by the lack of foresight of a devoted husband — devoted in all save the one thought of what she should do when he was no more.

It is a fine record for a man to leave behind him, as did a friend of mine not long ago, who died after thirty-two

years of married life, and made it possible for his widow to say afterward :

"For thirty-two years, we were like chums. Never in all those years did I know what it was to receive a hasty word from him. He was always the same : loving and considerate, ever thoughtful of the day that was, but so mindful of the day that might be, that now I have not a single thought or worry to take one moment from my thought of him."

I knew him well. At least I thought so. But I never knew how truly great he was until I heard that.



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Bravery.

To toil and strive for those she loves,
To stand beside a grave and weep,
To see the earth hide what is dear,
And wish she, too, could go to sleep,
To work for those who need her care,
For still life brings its stern demands ;
No time to soothe her aching brow,
No rest for tired brain and hands,
To bravely labor on and wait,
To count the slender fare each night,
To see sweet, trusting lives depend
On her to make their burdens light,
To meet each duty with a smile,
To live and to herself be true ;
To scatter sunshine by the way,
And bless God for His mercies, too—
Brave heart, thy Father claims for thee
A starry crowned eternity.

—Philadelphia Press.



A Cure for Slander.

To those who have been the victims of slander, we commend the philosopher Plato who, when asked what he was going to do in view of the fact that some one had spoken evil of him, replied "that he was going to live in such a way that no one would believe it."



The only uncrowned king of England - Edward V., accompanied by his uncle Richard Crouchback, received outside London by the Lord Mayor, May 4th, 1483.
(Illustrated London News.)

Edward V. became king at the age of thirteen, on the death of his father Edward IV., which took place on April 9th, 1483. While the new King was on his way from Ludlow to London to be crowned, his uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, proceeded to York where he held a funeral service for his late brother, and swore allegiance to Edward V., calling upon the neighbouring gentry to do likewise. He then went on to meet his nephew, whom he conducted to London with every mark of loyalty. Outside the city, the royal party were met by the Lord Mayor and citizens, to whom Richard presented the youth as their rightful Lord and King. Edward V. was then lodged in the Tower from which he never again came forth. Many dates for his Coronation were fixed and postponed, while Richard was securing his own position on the throne which he formerly seized on June 26, 1483. The tale of the smothering of the king and his younger brother Richard of York, by the two hired assassins Dighton and Forrest, is too well known to be repeated.

To the generous mind the heaviest debt is that of gratitude, when it is not in our power to repay it.—Franklin.

Worry Not!

Oh, heart of mine, we shouldn't
Worry so!
What we've missed of calm we couldn't
Have, you know!
What we have met of stormy pain,
And of sorrow's driving rain,
We can better meet again,
If it blow.

For, we know, not every morrow
Can be sad;
So, forgetting all the sorrow
We have had,
Let us fold away our fears,
And put by our childish tears,
And, through all the coming years,
Just be glad.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.



Sympathy is the golden key that
unlocks the heart of others.



The actions of faith and mercy are
sure to repay the merciful.



The coronation of Edward VI. Shrove Sunday,
February 20, 1547.
The procession through the streets
of London.

(Illustrated London News.)

The King to the Privy Council.

"I have resolved to be known by the name of EDWARD, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so, I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever-to-be-lamented, great, and wise Father who, by universal consent, is, I think, deservedly known by the name of Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone."—The King to the Privy Council, on January 23rd, 1901.

Scenes of Coronations.

KINGSTON.

There is authentic evidence that, as early as 838, Kingston was the authorized locality for the installation of Anglo-Saxon kings. As regards actual coronations, we have a record of the consecration at Kingston of Athelstan, Edmund, Edred, Edgar, Edward the Martyr, Ethelred II., and Edmund II. A rough block of stone on which the kings were crowned, is still shown in the marketplace of the ancient borough.

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL

was the place of Coronation of Henry III., owing to the occupation of London by the French Dauphin.

NOTRE DAME DE PARIS.

Henry VI. was crowned King of France on December 7, 1431, at Notre Dame in Paris, by the Cardinal Bishop of Winchester, "after which he departed to the Palace, having one crown on his head and another borne before him."

WINCHESTER

was the place of crowning of Alfred the Great, Edward the Confessor, and of Henry, Prince of Wales, son of Henry II., at his second coronation.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

has been the recognized place for the

coronation of English sovereigns since the time of Edward the Confessor.

THE ABBEY CHURCH OF HOLYROOD was the scene of the coronation of Charles I. as King of Scotland, by the restored Scotch Episcopate, with most of the ancient ceremonial. This was a case of a monarch who had already been crowned King of England, being crowned King of Scotland. The reverse took place with Anne of Denmark, who, after her marriage with James VI. of Scotland, was crowned at Holyrood, and on the union of the crowns was again crowned Queen at Westminster.

Delay is Dangerous.

When you turn the life assurance agent away with the promise of next week, next month, or next year, do you ever reflect how uncertain it is whether he can then do you any good? In the first place, you may not be alive when the time comes around. In that case, the business is settled once for all. But if you are, and want the company, the company may not want you. Any one of a thousand things may turn up to disqualify you for membership. That cough may return, or exposure may have weakened you, or disabling accident may have come, or added to an already none too good record, some of your near relatives may have been carried off by a prejudicing malady. A life company is a pretty exclusive sort of a club. It doesn't take much to get you blackballed there. It is a good day when the man and company both conclude they want each other.—Commercial Bulletin, Cleveland, Ohio.

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"Prosperous and Progressive."



KING EDWARD VII, TAKING THE OATH.

(Illustrated London News)



Photo by W. & D. Downey.

HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.



HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Photo by W. & D. Downey.

SUNSHINE

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A. M. MACKAY, *Editor.*



SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865

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SUPERINTENDENT OF AGENCIES:
FREDERICK G. COPE.

1902 SEPTEMBER 1902						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30
..

God Save the King.

Recent occurrences have drawn the subjects of King Edward to increased loyalty to his person and his throne.

And not his subjects alone, but all nations have been led to admire his courage and manliness.

During the past few weeks, we have not uttered the words "God save the King" merely as a patriotic sentiment, but as a devout prayer. His Majesty's illness stupefied us by its awful suddenness at a time when our hearts were turned to the joyousness of his coronation. Not since the wires flashed the dread news of President McKinley's assassination, have our thoughts been so suddenly transformed. But now that all is over, and the danger past, we can see that good will be the result.

One thing which will still more endear the King to us, is his utter unselfishness. His first and only thought was about his people. "Will my people ever forgive me" are the words of a true man. There were disappointments, also, great financial loss, yet time will efface all these.

We are truly thankful that the King still lives and that he has been crowned. We have been bound closer to him, in his illness, by the strong cords of sympathy.

The illustrations in this month's Sunshine will, we are sure, be prized by our readers.

Vive le Roi!

To-Morrow.

This is quite a common word.

Never a day passes without our using it.

It is the mainspring of hope to the world; blot out "to-morrow" from current thought, and despair would quickly take its place. The misfortune and misery of to-day is eased by the hope that to-morrow may be better.

It is well that it is so.

We must of necessity use the word in our preparation for the future. The man who does not, is always face to face with poverty "living from hand to mouth," as it is generally expressed. It is in this connection the life assurance solicitor urges life assurance as a help in meeting to-morrow's responsibilities and burdens.

Perhaps the life assurance agent uses "to-morrow" more frequently than any other man. He goes to a young man and tells him to save his money by investing in life assurance for the "to-morrow" of life. His arguments are so upheld by experience, that he treats "to-morrow" as a certainty, for in this regard, such it is.

There are thousands living to-day whose great regret is that they did not provide for old age when it was easy to do so.

To the man who is responsible for the support of a wife and family, the life assurance solicitor urges their protection by assurance. Here too, experience comes to the assistance of the assurance agent, for much of the poverty of to-day is the result of the shortsightedness of men leaving their dependent ones to meet the demands of life, penniless.

It is the *misuse* of "to-morrow" that gives all sorts of trouble. The preacher urges men to change their habits of life

to-day — as they can have no claim on to-morrow, for it may slip into the place where time is not measured by hours and days.

He is right.

The life assurance agent urges men to act to-day for the very same reason. Of course he does not expect the inevitable to happen so soon; if he did, he would not urge, nor would the policy be issued, for though life assurance companies do much philanthropic work, that is not their primary function.

But this is apart from the agent's argument. It does not however weaken the argument one iota. It has nothing whatever to do with the unassured.

Men find cover under the statement, " 'To-morrow' we will act. "

Have we not from childhood heard the words, "Boast not thyself of to-morrow!"

Have we not read the words of a more modern writer,

No man owns to-morrow,
To-morrow is the fool's to-day.

Yet, against our better knowledge, we still use "to-morrow" to evade the duties that press upon us to-day.

It is *to-day* you should act, to-morrow has nothing to do with action, it is only the result of to-day's acts.

When a life assurance solicitor calls on you to-day, will you still say, "I will act sometime in the future." If so, you had better go to a printer, have a large card printed with letters big enough to be read from any part of your office, have it hung facing your desk, with these words:

"BOAST NOT THYSELF
OF TO-MORROW."



T. R. H. THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Photo by W. & D. Downey.

The Late Mr. Kaufman.

Mr. William M. Kaufman, of Reading, Pennsylvania, agent for the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, died very suddenly a little over a week ago, from an acute attack of peritonitis. The deceased was a highly respected citizen and until about eight years ago was largely interested in the iron and steel industry, having been for many years associated with his father, John G. Kaufman, one of the earliest iron masters of Berks County. On retiring from the iron business, Mr. Kaufman associated himself, about five years ago, with the Sun Life of Canada, and he has actively represented this institution in the city of Reading from that date up to the time of his death. His wide acquaintance, his sterling character and genial disposition, paved the way for a very large and

satisfactory business for his company. His death is deeply regretted by everybody who knew him. — United States Review, July 10th.



Tragic Death of Dr. E. H. Horsey, M.P.

We were shocked when the morning bulletins of Thursday, July 24th, announced that, on the previous evening, Dr. Horsey met a tragic death by the bursting of a fly-wheel in the Sun Cement Works, Owen Sound. Dr. Horsey was showing some friends through the works, when the accident occurred. The engineer had just stopped the large engine which runs the main machinery and had started a smaller one which runs the driers and dynamo. When the latter got fairly running, the driving wheel flew in pieces with terrific force, a portion of it striking Dr. Horsey on the right

side of the head, inflicting such injuries that he died five hours afterwards.

Dr. Horsey was at one time an honored representative of the Sun Life of Canada, first as a local medical examiner, and afterwards as manager of the Company in the far east.

Referring to Dr. Horsey's connection with the Sun Life of Canada, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, secretary and actuary, in an interview with a Montreal Herald representative, said :

" Dr. Horsey was a man of peculiarly open and generous disposition and of high character, and had qualities which made him extremely popular. Had he lived he would almost certainly have attained to a most important position in the political world, as he had very marked ability in addition to his other qualities. He was in Montreal about ten days ago, and was in the best of health and spirits, and full of enthusiasm over the prospects of his business. We were warm personal friends, and his sudden and terrible death has grieved me beyond expression."

The Owen Sound Advertiser gives the following sketch :

" Edward Henry Horsey was born at Kingston on March 7th, 1857, and was therefore but a young man when he met his untimely end. His father is an architect, and superintended the erection of the county buildings in this town in the year 1855, forty-seven years ago, and now resides in Ottawa. Deceased was educated at and graduated in medicine from Queen's University, Kingston. In 1889 he came to Owen Sound only a year past his majority, and began the practice of his profession. From his earliest residence in Owen Sound, he took great interest in education, and for several years gave a medal for oratory at the Collegiate Institute. In 1891 he was nominated as Liberal candidate for North Grey in the election for the House of Commons, and after a hard-fought battle was defeated by the Conservative candidate, now Judge Masson. He afterwards resided a year at French River, and a year or two later was appointed medical examiner for the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, and afterwards received the appointment of general manager of the Company in China and Japan, and amassed considerable wealth. When Li Hung Chang visited this country, Dr. Horsey was appointed by the Government to escort him



The late Dr. E. H. HORSEY, M.P. for North Grey, accidentally killed at Owen Sound, July 23.

across the continent. In 1899 he severed his connection with the Sun Life of Canada, and turned his attention to mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, settling down permanently as a resident of Owen Sound. In the Dominion elections in November, 1900, he again contested North Grey in the Liberal interests against Mr. Chas. Gordon, and was elected to Parliament by a majority of 17. Since that time, the Sun Cement Company (thus named in honor of the Sun Life of Canada — *Editor Sunshine*), has been organized and the extensive works erected under his supervision as vice-president and managing director. In connection with these works, he has been very active, and great loss must result to the company by his removal. He was also interested in several other industries, and was president of the Strathy Wire Fence Company. In Parliament, Dr. Horsey was the originator of the Victoria Day bill, and was congratulated by Premier Laurier on his initial address in the House of Commons. In 1890 he was married to Leila, daughter of Dr. P. Macdonald, M. P. for East Huron, and now deputy speaker of the House. Three little girls, the youngest an infant, comprise his family. The eldest, aged 11, is at school in England."

To the sorrowing widow, family and friends, we tender our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement.



The Legend of the Coronation Stone.

The Coronation Stone, or Stone of Destiny, is fabled to have been that on which the Patriarch Jacob slept at Bethel. It was conveyed to Egypt, and thence was brought to Spain by Gaethelus (founder of the Scottish nation), who married Scota, daughter of Pharaoh, a princess whose heart was touched by Moses' preaching. From Spain, it was brought to Ireland by the mythical Hiberus (some say by Simon Brech), who was crowned king upon it. It was placed upon the Hill of Tara, and became the usual

coronation seat of the Irish kings. According to the legend, the stone used to give forth musical sounds when a rightful monarch sat on it, and remained silent under a usurper. Three hundred and thirty years before Christ, Fergus conveyed the stone to Scotland. In process of time, it was built into the wall of Dunstaffnage Castle, whence it was removed by King Kenneth, who in A. D. 850 deposited it in the church of Scone. On this stone, the Scottish kings were crowned.

It was looked upon with wonderful veneration by the Scottish people, and it was both the subject of prose and poetry. King Kenneth, when enclosing the stone in a wooden box, caused to be engraven on it:—"*Hi fallat fatum Scoti hunc quocunq; locatum inveniunt lapidem sequere tenentur ibidem.*" A free translation reads: "If the fates deceive not, wherever this stone is located, the Scots shall monarchs of this realm be crowned," and it is noteworthy that these prophecies were fulfilled in the person of James I. of England.

King Edward I., having conquered the Scots, who up to his reign had been giving the English a good deal of trouble, determined to wrest from them any tokens of independency, and consequently took with him to England the regalia of Scotland, and at the same time this old and famous stone. He caused it to be deposited in the Abbey of Westminster, its present resting place, and where it has quietly lain for the past six hundred years, and has served during that period as the coronation stone upon which the long line of Kings and Queens of England have been crowned.

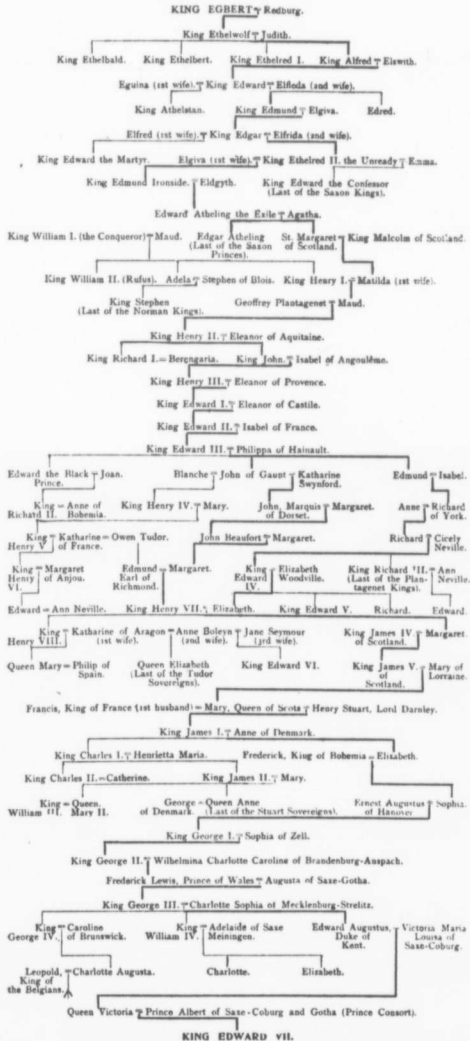
The stone is not of meteoric origin as many have maintained, but a block of red sandstone containing an unusual proportion of iron. It was once carved, gilded and painted, but these decorations have entirely disappeared. In modern coronations, it is covered with a cloth of gold.

TEN YEARS' PROGRESS

OF THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

	INCOME.	Net Assets exclusive of uncalled Capital.	Life Assurances in force.
1891	920,174.57	2,885,571.44	19,425,411.84
1901	3,095,666.07	11,773,032.67	62,400,931.20
Increase	\$2,175,491.50	\$8,887,460.63	\$42,975,519.36

Geneological Table of the Kings and Queens of England.





THE INTHRONIZATION OF ALEXANDRA, QUEEN CONSORT.

(Illustrated London News.)